

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE **A-8**

NEW YORK TIMES
10 May 1984

U.S. Says It Will Not Seek a Reversal by Moscow

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 9 — The Reagan Administration said today that it planned to do nothing to persuade the Soviet Union to change its mind and take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

A spokesman said the United States had already done enough to meet the Soviet complaints.

Peter V. Ueberroth, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said that he thought the chances were "very real" that Moscow might still send a team to this summer's Games and that he would do everything he could to bring that about. But Administration officials dismissed his views as wishful thinking.

President Reagan, in his first personal comments about the Soviet action, told reporters this morning, "Like so many, I have a great feeling of disappointment."

'Unfair to the Young People'

"I'm sorry that they feel that way and I think it's unfair to the young people that have been waiting for so long to participate in those Games," he said.

"And it ought to be remembered by all of us that the Games more than

2,000 years ago started as a means of bringing peace between the Greek city states. And in those days, even if a war was going on, when Olympic year came, they called off the war in order to hold the Games."

"I wish we were still as civilized," he added.

The State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said that the United States planned no special diplomatic approach to the Russians to reconsider.

In announcing its decision not to attend the Games, the Soviet National Olympic Committee cited what it described as inadequate security arrangements for the Soviet team in Los Angeles and Administration conniving with émigré groups planning to try to persuade Soviet athletes to defect.

"I think our position would be that we have done everything to make possible the Soviets' participation," Mr. Hughes said. "That still stands."

He distributed a fact sheet detailing some of the steps taken in public and private to ease Soviet concerns.

Agreement in Jeopardy

In another matter underscoring the tension in Soviet-American relations, a delegation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences refused to initial an agreement with the American Council of Learned Societies in New York on Tuesday because of the unresolved case of Sergei M. Kozlov, a Soviet mathematician.

Mr. Kozlov, who was in this country as an exchange professor, caused a stir last week when he called the police in Pasadena, Calif., to say he was being followed by the K.G.B. and that someone was trying to gas him. He then said he wanted to return to the Soviet Union but after flying across the country to Dulles International Airport outside Washington he balked at boarding a plane to Europe.

In the presence of Soviet and American officials, he said he would not leave until all Central Intelligence Agency and K.G.B. documents concerning him were burned, an American official said. He was then taken to the Soviet Embassy.

American officials have said that while they agree with the Russians that he is "ill," he will not be allowed to leave until he has told American officials that he is doing so voluntarily. The Soviet Government has protested officially against the American action.

The Soviet delegation was led by Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada. According to a State Department official, Mr. Arbatov said he could not initial the document on extending exchanges in the social sciences until Mr. Kozlov had left the United States. State Department officials expressed optimism that the matter would be resolved soon.

U.S. Lists Actions on Games

Among the points listed on the fact sheet offered by Mr. Hughes were these:

¶Mr. Reagan has "personally and publicly assured the International Olympic Committee that the United States would live up to the Olympic Charter."

¶The Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has been given permission for at least 25 charter flights, even though there is now a ban on Aeroflot operations in this country.

¶Soviet authorities have been assured "by diplomatic note and privately" that all Olympic participants "could enter the United States on the basis of their Olympic identity cards without visas."

¶The Soviet cruise ship Gruzia was authorized a monthlong port call in Long Beach to serve as the Soviet Olympics headquarters. The Russians were assured privately that after initial customs and safety inspection, "subsequent searches of ship would be only for cause (e.g. bomb threats) and not for purpose of harassment."

¶Soviet authorities were told that an Olympic attaché with diplomatic status would be allowed into the country, but the initial Soviet applicant was turned down, because he was said to have been a K.G.B. colonel by American authorities.

¶The Russians were told that they would be allowed to rent vehicles in Los Angeles, which is an exception to the rule barring Soviet officials from doing so.

¶The Soviet authorities were told publicly and privately that émigré groups opposed to the Soviet Union had "no United States Government sanction whatsoever."

¶All areas near Olympic sites, such as hotels and airports, would be open to Soviet travel from June 1 to Aug. 15. Normally, much of the Los Angeles area is closed to official Soviet travel.

¶Security measures for the games "are extraordinary."

Mr. Reagan was asked about the Olympics by reporters during a meeting in the Cabinet Room with a delegation of American observers who had gone to El Salvador last weekend to witness the elections there.

As a candidate in 1980, Mr. Reagan supported the boycott of the Games organized by President Jimmy Carter. In addition, Mr. Reagan also called for canceling the 1984 games.